

WOODEN STEAMER GOES DOWN OFF SPANISH ISLES ALASKA

Vessel Was Valued at \$200,000 and is Total Loss; Passengers and Crew Escaped to Another Ship.

MOST OF THEM LOST ALL VALUABLES

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12.—The wooden steamer *Barrington*, bound from Seattle for Seattle, with passengers and freight, went down on one of the Spanish islands, opposite Cape Dezhnev, Alaska, at 3:30 p.m. Sunday morning, and is a total loss. The passengers and crew of 24 men were taken off by the steamship *Northern* and are on their way to Seattle. The passengers but undoubtedly was large, as the full exodus from Alaska has begun. The *Barrington* was struck in a fog. She was valued at \$200,000.

The passengers of the *Barrington* who barely escaped with their lives, saved nothing but the clothes they wore. Thirty of the passengers and crew were picked up by the steamer *Grant*. The remainder landed on Spanish island, which is rumored but not inhabited, and remained for a day and a night. A freight steamer, the *Delhi*, came along and the shipwrecked voyagers roved out to the Delhi and were taken aboard. Subsequently the *Northern* took the passengers from both the *Grant* and *Delhi* and are all on their way to Seattle.

TODAY'S GAMES

National League.
First game—
New York, 9, 9, 6.
Boston, 6, 13, 2.

GALLUP MAN ASKS FOR DIVORCE TODAY

Faustino Franco, a resident of McKinley county, has become thoroughly convinced of the fact that some women, Jessie Franco, his wife, in particular, do not consider the marital bond as sacred and serious as they should. Accordingly, suit for divorce was filed in the district court today. Attorney Sam Bushman of Gallup representing the plaintiff. As ground for his action Franco states that they were married in Albuquerque September 13, 1905, and lived in this city and Thomas, N. M., up to July 2, 1909, during which time he considered himself an ideal husband. On the latter date the defendant left for a visit with relatives in Missouri, promising faithfully to return shortly. However, despite frequent letters requesting her return from the plaintiff she continues to remain away, to the best knowledge of the plaintiff in Gallup, Mo. There are no children nor common property.

HANDSOME SCAMP-PIN FREE.

A Phenomenal Offer Made by a New York Firm.

Thousands all over the United States are taking advantage of a generous offer of the Gotham Company, 1161 Broadway, New York City, making request for a beautiful gold-plated scarf-pin for lady or gentleman, which is mailed to anyone sending name and address free of charge.

This offer is made to introduce their catalogue of general merchandise, household goods, jewelry, novelties, etc. Readers of this paper are requested to send name and address immediately, enclosing five two-cent stamps to cover mailing and postage. Send today and receive without cost a piece of jewelry that you will be proud of.

Underwear for Fall

We carry a complete stock of "Forest Mills" hand finished underwear, which should be good news to all buyers of underwear—women's and children's sizes in many styles, fabrics and weights to suit the needs for the fall and winter months. "Forest Mills" manufacturers concentrate their efforts on elastic well fitting garments that fit close comfortably and are made of such qualities that stand hard wear.

ve them in all qualities and weights—in union and separate garments for women, girls and

P. G. GUSON & COLLISTER

E. H.

222 So. Seco.

REPLY TO GERMANY FROM FRANCE IS PREPARED

Free Commercial Rights Are Guaranteed But Position is Maintained As Formerly; Tone of Note is Conciliatory.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)
Paris, Sept. 12.—The cabinet meeting today to consider the French reply to Germany's counter proposals concerning Morocco.

The reply had been drawn up by Premier Caillaux and the ministers were summoned especially to pass on it. It was understood that the French note had been written in a spirit of conciliation, but expressed a firm attitude on maintaining the position which France has assumed on questions of principle from which she could not depart.

A confidential notice issued indicated that the German conditions will be refused.

The French reaffirmed what was deemed to be essential in France's former proposals, the assurance for Germany of complete commercial liberty in Morocco within general principles which France engaged to accept respecting for all the powers in Morocco, the French position being maintained by reasons based on the fact of the situation and upon the international law.

ALBUQUERQUE DOES BIG BUSINESS

(Continued from Page One.)

Pacific and \$2.00 on the Santa Fe to eastern points.
Mr. Brown complained regarding the Southern Pacific rates that the rate was greater to points from Los Angeles east than from Arizona points to Los Angeles, thus discriminating against those who wished to ship from Arizona points east. For instance, Mr. Brown cited that it cost \$1.50 a hundred to get hides from Arizona points to El Paso, while they might be shipped from Arizona points to Los Angeles for \$2.00, a difference of eighty cents to figure on when buying hides.

T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Live Stock association of Denver, then took over the witness and asked a number of technical questions concerning the classification of freight and the various concentration rates. It developed that the concentration rate from Gallup to Albuquerque on wool, hides and pelts was 74c from Gallup, 15c from Magdalena and Socorro, 35c.

Mr. Brown said that the rates on the Santa Fe in New Mexico into Albuquerque were vastly less than the Southern Pacific rates from Arizona points into El Paso. Mr. Brown then told, in answer to a question by Mr. Tomlinson, how much he paid for various classes of hides and pelts, saying that he could not remember whether hides and pelts were higher now than they were a year or two years ago.

Has the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff affected the prices of hides any? queried Mr. Tomlinson. "It has," he answered, "and it has affected the prices one bit," responded Mr. Brown, there being a general smile at the answer.

Mr. Brown then named the different hide buying houses in New Mexico: The Gross, Kelly & Co., the Charles Hild company, Garcia Brothers, the Philman Brown company. Mr. Brown said, in answer to a question, that he believed the Philman-Brown was the largest hide house in New Mexico, the company being the largest in the world, all its branch houses considered.

The Philman-Brown company has no connection with the Central Leather company," asked Mr. Tomlinson.

No," replied Mr. Brown. "Some of the Philman-Brown stockholders are stockholders in Central Leather, but they are not affiliated."

You consider the car rate of \$1.50 1/2 from Albuquerque to the Atlantic seaboard, and the rate from

Albuquerque to St. Louis of \$1.50 the same, do you Mr. Brown?" asked Mr. Tomlinson.

Yes," replied Mr. Brown.

"How much too high do you consider it, the Tucson rate of \$2.25 1/2?" was the next question asked by Mr. Tomlinson.

About seventy-five cents," said Mr. Brown.

"From you believe it would be reasonable to haul from Tucson to New York on the same basis as from Albuquerque to New York, do you?" asked Mr. Tomlinson.

This question presented a dilemma for Mr. Brown and he said he was not well enough versed in freight rates expertness to fully answer the question.

On a question from Mr. Tomlinson for the government, Mr. Brown said that he was in favor of a rate reduction, not only, the rate to be the same regardless of whether the freight was hauled east or west. Mr. Tomlinson then said Mr. Brown was in favor of a graded rate and not a blanket rate and the witness was concerned, promising to answer at the Phoenix hearing to take up in detail the Arizona rates in effect on the Southern Pacific.

Following Mr. Brown, C. C. Perkins, secretary of the Arizona Wool Growers association, who gave his residence as Flagstaff, Ariz., took the stand. Mr. Perkins, under direction of George J. Stoneham, president of the Arizona railroad commission, inquired on a map which had been prepared the summer and winter grading conditions in Arizona. Mr. Perkins was then turned over to Mr. Johnson, attorney for the National Wool Growers' association, who is here from Boise, Idaho.

Hugh E. Campbell, president of the Arizona Wool Growers association, followed Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Campbell was for another a hundred on wool instead of \$2.25 1/2. He outlined in some length the increased expense incident to the wool industry, saying that the fourteen cent tax on each head of sheep required since the inauguration of the United States forest service was one of the factors, the greatest however, being timber, which had increased twenty-five dollars per month for many years. Mr. Campbell admitted upon cross examination by Mr. Tomlinson, for the Santa Fe that the railroad company was not responsible for the increased expenses. Mr. Campbell was also cross examined by Mr. Smith for the Harriman line. The witness held out for a dollar a hundred on wool, saying that the Santa Fe shipped hundreds of empty cars through Arizona in the east which could be filled with wool and that the road could make money at that rate.

Mr. Campbell was asked if he believed the rate should remain at a dollar a hundred wool was selling at fourteen cents or at twenty-six cents and he said he believed it should. In reply to a question by Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Campbell said he favored a blanket rate, rather than a graded rate, saying that he personally would prefer this plan because he shipped from several points in Arizona. Mr. Campbell, in reply to a question from counsel for the railroads, said he believed the rate from New Mexico should be a little lower than from Arizona.

E. A. Sawyer, vice president of the Arizona Wool Growers' association, followed Mr. Campbell. He said he had been in the sheep business twenty-five or thirty years, most of the time in Arizona, and that at present he owned something like 12,000 head of sheep. When asked by Mr. Stoneham of the Arizona railroad commission as to the present cost of raising sheep in Arizona, contrasted with the cost five and ten years ago, Mr. Sawyer said the cost had increased one hundred per cent or more during ten years. He agreed with Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Campbell regarding the prices of the increase in cost.

Asked as to what he considered a fair rate on wool from Arizona points to the Mississippi river and east, Mr. Sawyer said that he believed one dollar per hundred was a fair charge. To sustain his contention he said that the railroad handle charges on \$1.15, freight costs for six and other percentages at 75c from California to the east, and that wool, on which the pig is not nearly so great as from and vegetables should be handled for a dollar. Mr. Sawyer was in favor of a blanket rate on wool and said he was not in favor of concentrating points.

Late this afternoon the hearing was adjourned after examination of the witnesses had been finished. Ward Prosser, examiner, and J. T. Marchand, attorney for the government, leave tomorrow morning for Denver, where they will hold a hearing, later going to the northwest and thence to Phoenix, Ariz. The evidence secured in Albuquerque will be condensed and consolidated and presented to the Interstate Commerce commission for a decision. One of the chief features of the hearing and one that will be interesting to Albuquerque people was the development of the fact that Albuquerque is an important market for wool, hides and pelts, being more of a market than is generally supposed. The Santa Fe railroad company was represented here today by Fred H. Houghton, general freight traffic manager. Mr. Houghton conducted the examination of witnesses, making a number of favorable points for the railroads. He brought out the fact, among others, that sheep raisers are not making as much money as they did some years ago, and developed the reasons for this, increased cost of raising because of better wages for sheep herders and laborers, and because of better prices demanded for provisions and staple supplies.

Examination of witnesses for the Harriman line was conducted by George H. Smith, a very bright young attorney of Salt Lake City. Mr. Smith showed himself an expert on freight rates and also on conditions affecting the sheep industry.

The case for the wool growers of Arizona was ably presented by Mr. Stoneham of Globe, Ariz., assisted by his associates on the Arizona railroad commission, E. B. DePass of Phoenix and W. P. McNair of Douglas. T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock association, and Mr. Johnson, secretary of the National Wool Growers association.

The decision of the Interstate commerce commission in the matters submitted today will be eagerly awaited by those interested.

Marchand is always more or less prevalent during September. He is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

WANTED—Room and board by employed young man. State price. Address N. Herald.

BROKEN SUSPENSE.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)
New York, Sept. 12.—The suspension of Van Schaick and Company, members of the New York Stock exchange, was announced today. The failure was recorded as unimportant.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 12.—Prime paper 4-4 per cent; Mexican dollars, 45c; call money steady 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 per cent.

Annals, 57.

Sugar, 11c.

A \$75 INVESTMENT

WHICH IN FIVE YEARS HAS GROWN TO A VALUE OF \$2000.00

In 1906 John W. Corbett, now of Mountainair, New Mexico, secured a \$75 corner lot in Willard, New Mexico.

In 1908 Mr. Corbett sold this lot to Dr. W. M. Wilson for \$750.

In 1910 Dr. Wilson was offered \$1,500 for the lot, but refused to sell at that price.

In 1911 Dr. Wilson asks \$2,000 for the unimproved lot.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO GO AND DO LIKEWISE

WILLARD

is surrounded by one hundred thousand acres finest agricultural lands, has abundance of good, pure water and blessed with two competing railroads. You can't make a mistake in buying some lots in Willard. The KELLY ADDITION to the business center of the town consists of over two hundred choice lots 25x142 feet each, perfectly level, and is the surest and best small investment offered today in the new state of New Mexico.

\$15 to \$30 Per Lot

ONLY \$1 DOWN BALANCE \$1 PER WEEK. NO INTEREST. NO TAXES

ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED WITH EVERY DEED; 10 Percent Discount for Cash

Better than any savings bank in the world. All deeds signed by Frank McKee, Trustee. For plat and prices see D. K. B. Sellers, or his authorized agents.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. T. Y. Maynard and daughter have returned from a visit with Mrs. Maynard's sister, Mrs. Booth, of San Diego, Cal.

Juan Chavez y Bana was today adjudged insane by Judge Ira B. Abbott of the district court, insanity charges having been preferred by Sheriff Fred B. Heyn. Dr. Charles A. Frank, upon examination pronounced the defendant to be of unsound mind and the patient will be taken to the insane asylum at Las Vegas, probably tomorrow morning, where he will be confined until restored to soundness of mind.

Sam D. Stevens and associates have organized the Sturges Hotel company, for the purpose of taking over the Sturges hotel of Albuquerque, owned by Mrs. Frank E. Sturges and son. One Edling, who says he was recently discharged from the Minors hospital in Baton, appeared to Chief of Police McMullin today, asking for a ticket to Gallup. Edling claims that the hospital authorities put him on the train at Baton, giving the conductor his ticket. The conductor, so Edling claims, put him off the train here last night, the ticket only reading to Albuquerque.

Edling, a member of the Non-Resistant Society and an effort will be made to get him to Gallup, where Edling claims he can secure work in the coal mines.

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The Markets

STOCK MARKET IS NERVOUS TODAY

Uncertain Fluctuations of Prices Apparent Today and Later a Heavy Tone Was Developed.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)

New York, Sept. 12.—Further nervousness in the stock market was shown in the uncertain fluctuations of prices during the morning. After opening with general gains the market developed a heavy tone. Foreign selling was less of a factor than yesterday, pressure coming chiefly from local traders. Some of the heaviest selling bore the appearance of forced liquidation, the source of which was still obscure. The weakness became more acute on announcement of the failure of a stock exchange firm, and many stocks sold within a small fraction of their low prices of yesterday. Missouri Pacific went down 1 1/2 to 1-3/4. Bonds were firm, with American Tobacco four in active demand. During the noon hour trading was more active, with a smart rebound in prices. At 2 o'clock the list ruled fractionally above the close yesterday. The market closed firm. Profit-taking sales were on a large scale for a period in the last hour and the day's advances were generally cancelled. Before the close prices were rushed up again to about the test, with the inquiry for trading and southwestern stocks showing some urgency.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Heavily increased receipts at Winnipeg had a bearish effect today on the wheat market. The opening was a shade lower to 1-3/4c up. December started at 96 1/2 to 96 3/4c, a sixteenth lower to a like variation higher and then sagged to 96 1/8c. The close was firm with December 1-1/2c net higher at 96 1/4-96 1/2c.

Weakness developed in the corn pit as a result of the depression in wheat. December opened unchanged to 1-3/4c off at 62 7/8c to 64 1/8c 1-3/4c and seemed inclined to keep near the lower level. The close was firm at 64 1/4-64 1/2c for December, a net gain of 1-3/4c to 1-1/2c.

Oats suffered from a lack of support and in sympathy with other grain provisions sagged off with hog. First sales were at last night's level to 1 1/2c decline. January delivery was \$16.02 1/2 for pork; \$9.27 1/2 for lard and \$3.32 1/2 for ribs.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Wheat—September 93 7/8c; Dec., 96 1/4-96 7/8c; Corn—Sept., 66 7/8c; Dec., 64 1/4c; Oats—Sept., 42 1/2c; Dec., 43 1/2c to 44c.

Pork—Jan., 14.00; Lard—Sept., 9.25; Jan., 9.27 1/2-9.30; Ribs—Sept., 13.75; Jan., 13.32 1/2.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts, 16,000; market weak. Hogs, 15,000; market steady. Sheep, 14,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, 16.00-16.50; mixed, 15.50-16.00; rough, 15.00-15.50; good to choice heavy, 16.00-16.50; pigs, 14.00-14.50.

Atchison, 192 3/4.

Great Northern preferred, 122 1/2; Northern Pacific, 114. Reading, 135 5/8; Southern Pacific, 167 1/2; Union Pacific, 163; Steel, 48 1/2.

St. Louis Metal.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Lead firm. \$4.10; spelter, \$5.95.

St. Louis Wood.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.—Wood strong. Blue medium, 15.00; blue, 14.00.

New York Metals.

New York, Sept. 12.—Copper spot, \$11.95-12.50; lead dull, \$4.45-4.55; silver, 22 1/2.

Chicago Grain.

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St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts, 17,000; market steady. Hogs, 15,000; market steady. Sheep, 14,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, 16.00-16.50; mixed, 15.50-16.00; rough, 15.00-15.50; good to choice heavy, 16.00-16.50; pigs, 14.00-14.50.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts, 17,000; market steady. Hogs, 15,000; market steady. Sheep, 14,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, 16.00-16.50; mixed, 15.50-16.00; rough, 15.00-15.50; good to choice heavy, 16.00-16.50; pigs, 14.00-14.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady. Lambs, 11,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, 16.00-16.50; mixed, 15.50-16.00; rough, 15.00-15.50; good to choice heavy, 16.00-16.50; pigs, 14.00-14.50.

Leadership from the Governors.

(Continued from Page One.)

lation by and referring laws to the people is cumbersome and not easy of use. A companion to and supplement, of these methods, the power of the executive should be strengthened by giving to him the right to present bills for the consideration of the legislative assembly.

If the bills were not passed in form substantially as represented, he should have the right to submit these bills direct to the voters at the next general election for their approval or rejection.

There would then be placed upon the governor the direct responsibility to carry out the pledges made to the people in the platform upon which he was elected and the promise made by him in public addresses delivered previous to his election.

There are other ways in which the power of the executive might be strengthened to the benefit of the public service. The two methods mentioned, however, are the more vital and reference to the matters of law and moment has not been made.